

# Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

McKinley's name is a red flag to the A. P. A., that is, it is a green flag.

Just watch Honorable Richard Blue of Kansas cutting figure eights on the sands of time.

Mr. Troutman is now walking around over the state wearing a large, loose, negligee suit.

Mr. Pandemonium still rushes frantically around to all conventions for the purpose of reigning.

In addition to all his other troubles, it is cruel if Morrill is to be subjected to that attack of Blue's.

Dick Blue will now jab a spear into the hide of Major Morrill, if he can find a place vacant for the spear.

If the public is not satisfied with his confession Mr. Holmes will obligingly furnish another on short notice and for spandulix.

Why should Cuba wish to be free than she is. She has now reached the height of civilization and can issue gold bonds.

Kansas deserted brains for heard. It should drop the heard now and send Ingalls' brains back to the United States senate.

Uprisings are popular. The Mataheles and Derrishes are in arms and Andre will presently take a balloon for the North Pole.

There is nothing narrow and bigoted about William McKinley. God made him so and political manipulations cannot change him.

When all the delegates are elected, the anti-McKinley men will play their best card—stirring up treachery in the McKinley ranks.

Since this country was formed, no man has had so many politicians against him and so many people for him as McKinley.

Matthew Quay is probably pulling the A. P. A. string. The A. P. A. could find but one candidate to denounce—William McKinley.

This is a free country and Bob Ingersoll insists that every man has a right to defy God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Kansas admires Ingalls, but it should put its admiration "in writing" and send him back to the United States senate where he belongs.

Americans are better runners than Greeks, and Mrs. Barnum by this time is probably willing to confess they make better husbands.

McKinley has appointed Roman Catholics to office before and he will do it again. If the A. P. A. smokes, it can put it in its pipe.

All the little political side-shows are being manipulated against McKinley. In a few days Henry George will swing the Single Taxists against him.

The power of the politician is turned against McKinley. He is standing that attack well, and will be nominated. But it will not be by acclamation.

The McKinley crowd is getting exciting. Presently your Uncle Cy will lean out of the grand stand and yell to McKinley: "Put 'er over de fence!"

It begins to appear that Grover Cleveland, like Lorenzo Lewelling, will have to retire with the frazzled hair that posterity at last will cheer him.

The Dick Blue kite sails well in a gentle breeze but in the high winds that are coming, its tail will be found to be too light and it will get to darting.

As soon as he pours more hot water down the infants' throats and drives out the measles, Cleveland may look over those Cuban resolutions casually.

There are indications that the lines in this country are dividing on the issue of the politicians versus the people. We feel sorry for the politicians.

From the way the Democrats declare for silver, it would appear that Grover's postmasters do not believe the civil service rules allow them to dabble in politics.

The American people have no use for Grover and he knows it. The people want action in the Cuban matter and Cleveland is going to take revenge by doing nothing.

In the Missouri Democratic convention one man threw a glass of water into the chairman's face. The chairman quickly closed his mouth, however, and none of the poisonous stuff was swallowed.

The A. P. A. had a hand in beating McKinley in Kentucky. A Judge Stevens of St. Louis has a local enemy who is for McKinley. Therefore Stevens must beat McKinley. That kind of politics is short-lived.

Mendell has given instructions to his troops to do no harm to newspaper correspondents: "Reporters," he says, "are writers, and writing is divine." From this it will plainly be seen that there are no flies on Mr. Mendell.

An attempt has been made at Fort Scott, Kansas, to blackmail the publicans. The publicans threaten to come back with a suit. What is there in the Kansas atmosphere that keeps up this perpetual broil over whisky?

J. Mack Love of Cowley county, has withdrawn from the race for attorney general on the prohibition ticket. He doesn't believe he would have the time to devote to the duties of his office if elected.

## "POOR OLD MISSOURI"

The double-dollar crowd have been utterly routed in Missouri and the gold standard is trailing in the slough of despond. The Wall street-administration combine imported orators and controlled all the big dailies in the land of Vest and Bland, but even the people of poor old Missouri could not be made to see that a dollar with the purchasing power of two dollars was a good thing, especially so long as the dollar was in the coffers of the other fellow and that fellow's partner living in Europe. Even the city of St. Louis with its U. S. sub-treasury has gone overwhelmingly against the appreciated metal which is sought to be held as the single, the only standard of value. This Missouri episode is opening the eyes of the money mongers and we hope it will prove a pointer to the leaders of the Republican party. The cuckoo organs have ceased to chatter that "the silver craze is dead." So persistently was this cry kept up last fall that many bimetallic papers dropped to the double dollar side. In the meantime circulars and pamphlets, many of them being filled with statistical matters which showed much labor and painstaking. We will pay our gold standard friends the compliment to say that no organization was ever more perfect and no campaign was ever prosecuted with greater vigor. Yet despite all this it is beyond all further question that the free silver cause is stronger than it was two years ago. Two years ago the Missouri Democrats were forced to qualify their money plank, to dilute and weaken it by concessions to their adversaries. Two years ago the gold men were present in force in the Tennessee convention and able to put up a dangerous fight for control of that body. In both states the Democratic sentiment is today practically unanimous. The trouble with the double-dollar crowd is their inability to convince the average man that his property values have not shrunk fully one-half, that times are not hard, that debts and taxes are not twice as hard to pay. Theories and figures, however convincing, cannot do away with an existing condition which in ruining one-third of the men of the country has left another third crippled and discouraged.

## SWEAT OR KICK.

Auditor Cole refuses to pay the salaries of state university professors only for such time as they are actually present with their classes and discharging their duties. Cole holds that when professors are rambling around Europe, hunting in South America or exploring for the North Pole, that they are not doing that which the state hired them. If Cole is correct in his view a number of professors of that institution will lose half their salaries. Some of them are away much of the time on one pretense or another. The state does not undertake to educate these teachers. If university teachers are to be permitted to go bug-hunting and the like, why not the employees and teachers of the other state institutions, and for that matter, of the public schools. While absent others must fill their places, or otherwise their places should be abolished as unnecessary. If these professors must have their outings let them provide their own substitutes and then let the state pay them a fair price for the substitute secured by them. The bottom truth is all of the big institutions of the state, governmental, charitable and educational, are located in one corner of the state, and by combining the balance of the state is made to sweat. The question for the inhabitants of the other three-fourths of the state to settle is whether it is cheaper to sweat than to kick. Auditor Cole has decided that so far as he is concerned it is at least a legal duty to kick.

## THE FLOW OF GOLD.

"Gold would flow out of the country in the event of the rehabilitation of silver" is the one string upon which the double-dollar crowd never tire of harping. As that is just what gold has been doing in a disastrous way for two or three years past there is no great cause in that howl. An editorial writer in the New York Sun has bumped a very thick head against an argument made by Charles F. Crisp in Georgia in favor of the free coinage of silver. Judge Crisp had referred to the disappearance of gold from our circulation under the act of 1792 and of silver under the act of 1834 by reference to the conflicting ratios in this country and France. The ratio of the French mint kept the commercial values of the two metals practically steady at the valuation fixed by law. But when two nations coin freely at different ratios both ratios, of course, cannot control, and each metal will seek the country whose law gives it the higher valuation. This was the substance of Judge Crisp's argument and the following is the Sun's reply:

"Here were two instances in which the mighty fiat of the United States government, signed by the president, couldn't keep gold and silver on a 'parity' in value at a fixed ratio, or keep them both in circulation. It was monometallism every time. Yet the free silverites, joined by Judge Crisp himself in the close of this identical speech, plead that the United States can maintain what they call 'bimetallism' by starting alone on free silver coinage at 16 to 1. We are loving, we are moving, in a grand and awful time." It is plain that the writer of the foregoing did not even dimly perceive the meaning of Judge Crisp's argument, and that he does not understand the position of the bimetallicists or know what bimetallicism means. Bimetallism exists in any country when its mints are freely open to the coinage of both metals, when it gets the full benefit of both in sustaining and replenishing the volume of its standard money and when a stable ratio of value is maintained between them. Leading and candid monometallists agree that France by its mint ratio of 15 1/2 to 1 substantially controlled the relative market values of gold and silver up to 1873. When the United States set up a law, first in 1792 and then in 1834, in conflict with the French law, it simply resulted in this country's exchanging first its gold for silver and next its

silver for gold. But it got the benefit of both metals. So long as it could exchange a gold for a silver dollar or a silver for a gold dollar both metals were available to the full extent for increasing the supply of standard money. When, for any reason, one metal left the country, the other promptly flowed in and filled the gap in our circulation without causing the slightest disturbance. That was bimetallism. What are the conditions now? There has been for several years a steady outflow of gold. If our mints were open to the coinage of both metals as before 1873 we could make this good by receiving silver in its place; but being denied this privilege we must buy back the gold with bonds, and we have already issued \$282,000,000 of bonds for that purpose. This is monometallism. Monometallism restricts a country to the use of one metal only. If it loses that or any considerable proportion of it, it must go without or buy it back at a sacrifice. Bimetallism gives it the use of both and enables it when one metal goes abroad to fill its place with the other without loss to the circulation.

## BURIED THE DEVIL.

The Devil is not dead so the burying of him is not going to keep him down. The Old Boy is still very much alive, roaming up and down the earth, seeking his victims among the children of the woman whom he tempted. His horns, hoofs and tail are very much in evidence every day, everywhere. Still the Salvation army at Troy, New York, the other day went through the form of burying the arch enemy of human kind. The occasion was the passage of the new Raines liquor law, which the Salvationists claimed had knocked off his horns, pulled off his hoofs and curtailed his barbed appendage, leaving him as dead as a mackerel. No, the Devil is not dead. Christian enlightenment may throw sand in his eyes, brotherly love loosen a horn, and united church painfully twist his tail, but he is not dead. Progressive civilization is crippling him not a little and Christ will yet claim him for a thousand years, but he is still doing business at the old stand, open day and night. Hell cannot be abolished by penal statutes and Paradise cannot be regained by a deputy sheriff armed with a legal process. If statutes and penalties could destroy the Devil and banish sin, Moses would have been the Redeemer instead of Christ. Human laws are, indeed, potent either to suppress or encourage vice, but the effect of any particular law cannot be known until it has been tried and proved. But whatever legislation may do, it cannot kill the devil nor abolish sin, for he has it any such place in the divine scheme of redemption. The celebration of the enactment of the Raines law by burying the Devil's effigy was therefore little better than a piece of sacrilegious buffoonery.

## ASSASSIN REWARD.

A number of rich Spanish nabobs, in Havana, supposedly at the suggestion of Weyler, have made up a purse of \$80,000, \$50,000 to be given to anyone who will assassinate Gomez, and \$30,000 to the one who shall assassinate Maceo. This is horrible, but not unexpected at the hands of the butcher Weyler. Maceo and Gomez have been killed times almost innumerable, but being still alive and fighting for the rights and liberties of the people, this is diabolical.

At the very moment that Cleveland was addressing his humiliating letter to the Spanish crown, a letter of obsequious nonsense, Maximo Gomez was writing a letter in which he declared that Cuba would submit to anything which meant liberty, but to nothing which meant Spanish rule.

The question now is with Weyler seeking to encompass the assassination of these leaders, if they will not in turn take advantage of the "dearly fever" season to wipe out the Spanish army. With belligerency granted, the Cubans would be forced to accept an armistice in view of the impracticability of the Spanish soldiers taking the field without the same time taking the fever. Without belligerent rights and treated as pirates and banditti by Weyler, what is to prevent an aggressive campaign by Gomez in face of a plague which to him is at most an inconvenience? It may be that he prefers to spend these months in strengthening his forces and equipment. It may be that the policy of non-retaliation for butchery, and the observance of the rules of war which has thus far characterized his victorious generalship, will be extended to protect Weyler until the disease has spent its force. This would be magnanimous, though unprecipitated. If Gomez wills it, the Spaniards could be driven out of the island under cover of the fever.

## PROSCRIPTION IN POLITICS.

One of the faults of all politicians is that they cannot look beyond a temporary victory. When this New Year dawned, the assumption was general all over this country that it was a Republican year as it certainly was and certainly is at the present time. But to be faithful to the truth it must be said that it is not so much a Republican year now as it was three months ago. The politicians feeling the atmosphere as the whole nation felt it came to the conclusion that it was a Republican year, and all that was necessary for election was to secure a nomination. The fights for delegates to national conventions and other conventions have been made skirmishes. The politicians assuming that it was a Republican year are fighting one another with an intensity which they should now reserve and have hitherto reserved for the regular campaign against a legitimate opposition. The result has been bolts and lots of them all over this country. Every Eagle printed shows four or five Republican bolts. There is a good reason for this, and it is because bitter and unrelenting fights are being made for nominations, and when a side is victorious it at once becomes proscription. It throws out the delegates of the opposing Republicans

without right or any consideration of what the result in the future will be. The opposing and crushed faction has probably been whipped before, but hitherto it has been tendered an apology and after some skulking has climbed into the band wagon and helped heap up a common majority. But the fights this year are not being made in this way. The faction that won keeps on grinding the faction that lost under its foot, and not satisfied with whipping it, it attempts to drive it entirely out of the party.

This sort of politics is bad and, in any other year, would certainly be fatal. Proscription will not work in this country so long as men can leave one party and find another willing to receive them into membership. The politicians, and the country just at this moment seems to be full of them, who think that success can be gained by proscription are making the biggest mistake of their lives.

## ACCLAMATION RARE THIS YEAR.

It is something in this great year of controversy to secure a nomination by acclamation. This is what Elrick C. Cole of western Kansas has done. He received all the votes of the Dodge City convention for the nomination of an appellate judge.

Cole received the nomination, not because he was the only available man for the place in all western Kansas, but because the Republicans generally knew him to be fitted for the place and the aspirants for judicial honors in particular were ready to surrender their own ambitions in order that they might reward merit in a man with similar ambitions.

What the opposition will do now, it is by no means certain. The Populists will in all likelihood put a man into the field, and the Democrats will scatter their votes. With a united Republican vote behind his back there is no reason why Judge Cole should not receive the election by a large, comfortable majority.

All that is necessary is for the voters to know individually what his talents are in the judicial line and they will make his election merely perfunctory. He is a young man of splendid legal parts. His judicial decisions reflect at once an advanced stand for evenhanded equity, so characteristic of the younger judges of this country, and a conservatism which is based on sound reason only and not on the petrified prejudices of ancient rulings.

The average voter is less partisan in selecting his men for judges than in making the choice of any other officer. If the voters of western Kansas learn the truth—that Elrick C. Cole is an excellent judge—they will elect him without much regard to party, just as the Republicans nominated him unanimously.

## RELIGION AND SCIENCE AGAIN.

Bob Ingersoll has stirred things up, as he always does when he speaks. His address at Chicago is now being "answered" and "science" and "religion" are taking up their ancient jangle. Perhaps science has been responsible in its day for more skeptics than those antagonized against theology by any other agency of the human intellect. Philosophy has always been half-inclined to religion, ever since the days when the Neo-Platonists of Alexandria re-organized in Plato "the Attic Moses" down to the German thinker, Hegel, with his proof—through the philosophy of number—of the truth of the trinity. Philosophy, like religion, deals with the unseen and definitely unknowable. On the other hand, science concerns matter not mind nor spirit, facts not consciousness, and phenomena not phenomena. At first, in its outgrowth from philosophy (from Thales and Anaximander), science was little else, indeed, than philosophy. The Greek so-called scientists were speculators about, not observers of, nature. Plato, for instance, conceived of the existence of an imaginary tenth planet (Antich), which does not in actuality exist, purely through philosophical speculation. It required the shrewd observation of Aristotle (most scientific of all the Greeks) to give the real birth to science. From Aristotle to Ptolemy, from Ptolemy to Galileo and Copernicus, from Copernicus to Newton, from Newton to Darwin and Herbert Spencer, science has been step by step pursuing its own road of discovery apart from either philosophy or religion. Thus, it would not accept any mere theory before its time, before it could be adopted as a true scientific hypothesis. Lamarck could not proclaim evolution before Charles Darwin, nor Goethe nor Erasmus Darwin poetize for scientists. Science has steadily disproved its own hypotheses; Newton's corpuscular theory of light, for instance, has been discarded long ago; but science reserves to itself justly the right to prove and disprove its own laws and theories by its own data and methods.

But, unhappily for humanity, theology was not content to permit science to carry on its investigations irrespective of the church. The priest insisted that the scientist should take Genesis as the Bible of creation, and believe that Joshua made the sun stand still in the valley of Ajalon. The inquisitors denounced Galileo as they condemned Giordano Bruno. Nor was it the Catholic church alone that was blind to the new light of science. Copernicus was, in fact, aided from Rome, while Calvin persecuted Servetus in Geneva. And even in a recent day the late Professor Huxley found everywhere in the realm of scientific investigation the warning of trespass, as he phrased it: "Hands off—Moses." During this generation, however, science has been the aggressor rather than the aggrieved. Assailed by the entire Christian world the evolutionists not only turned at bay, but attacked Christianity in turn. Agassiz had turned from science to the Bible; but Darwin's followers rejected the Bible. As the theory of "prophetic types"—or, as it is popularly known, of the "missing link"—has become more thoroughly exploded, many new problems have arisen concerning the Darwinian doctrine of

adaptation and variation of species and of natural selection. The question of heredity has also established two opposing biological schools. While this quarrel among the doctors of science has given ground to such theological scientists as St. George Mivart, the great Catholic biologist, for a repudiation of evolution; it has (which is of vastly more significance and encouragement) given rise to a school of reconcilers of modern science and religion. Such men as Professor Joseph Leconte have arisen in science, and Dr. Lyman Abbott and Dr. Henry Drummond within the church. They try to show Christian inspiration in the doctrine of evolution and to prove evolution in Christianity.

To an unprejudiced and unradical view there can be no doubt that the principle of evolution enables the act of creation and gives the idea of God a nobler form than it ever before possessed. It is decidedly a notable utterance, then, which Dr. Andrew D. White makes in his new work—"A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom." Dr. White is one of the highest authorities in the world today on the various aspects of religion and science and their differences and disputes. Declares he:

My belief is that in the field left to them—their proper field—the clergy will more and more, as they cease to struggle against scientific methods and conclusions, do work even nobler and more beautiful than anything they have heretofore done. And this is saying much. My conviction is that science, though it has evidently conquered dogmatic theology based on Biblical texts and ancient modes of thought, will go hand-in-hand with religion; and that although theological control will continue to diminish, religion, as seen in the recognition of "a Power in the universe, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness," and in the love of God and of our neighbor, will steadily grow stronger and stronger, not only in the American institution of learning, but in the world at large.

## THAT FIFTY CENT FAKE.

If the goldites knew it they only show the poverty of argument in reiterating the "fifty-cent dollar" fake. It is a lie by implication and in fact. It is a bold assumption of premises, in order to enforce a conclusion, and they know it. Who ever heard of a debased silver coin in this country? Where is the precedent in coinage issues, or currency legislation that warrants such an assumption? Even under the despised Sherman law, which they hold up as a climax of financial heresy, every dollar issued was worth a hundred cents. It is putting up an arbitrary standard, which they have no right to do, and, from that standard, arriving at a conclusion which is neither ethical or truthful. It is a double falsehood which proves nothing but the want of sensible argument. There is better ground for the assumption that the gold dollar is a 200-cent dollar than that the silver dollar be worth only fifty cents. It cannot be denied that the purchasing power of a silver dollar, as measured by all other values, is as great today as when it was demonetized, while that of the gold dollar has increased 100 per cent.

Then who is to warrant that even the unlimited coinage of silver as legal tender money would result in a fifty-cent dollar? The government stamp on all coins has been good up to date. Are we to assume that the vast resources of this country are inadequate as a pledge for a part of its issue of coin? Surely it is not proven by the past, nor is it warranted by the proportion of silver to the plighted faith, not to say the wealth of this nation. The fact is that nobody believes it, not even the clangers and strikers for a gold standard. It is simply a garbled view of the whole question, manufactured through selfish interests. It is the assumption of an insignificant few who would restrict the legal tender money to the least possible fraction of our currency if they could. It will be time enough to stop the coinage of a debased currency after it has been done. The people are not chasing phantoms, nor would they be slow in repudiating an act which had proven to be against their material interests. They repudiated the "McKinley tariff" at a late election. It proves a disastrous failure, and the way they will repudiate their repudiation next November will satisfy even the gold fends that the business interests of the country are safe in their hands. The trouble with the fifty-cent dollar lie is, that it was hatched in London, and it is being worked for all it is worth by the Belmonts and Morgans of this country.

## PROHIB INCONSISTENCY.

The Oklahoma Independent comes at us with a knock-down argument against our assertion that the Republican party was founded upon opposition to law. It counts the idea of comparing the infamous fugitive slave law to the righteous prohibitory law. It proves just what we said—that in the eyes of certain fanatics, the prohibitory law is the only law that men should consent themselves about enforcing. The fugitive slave law was just as legal as the prohibitory law, and it was sustained by the supreme court of the United States. Still it may be according to the new gospel of prohibition, that every man has a right to his own notion as to what is an

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## OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Judge McAtee will arrange for the future residence of Bill Rauler this week. Shelby Cullom of Illinois, also claims he has friends in the Oklahoma delegation. The sheriff of Greer county has notified DeFord that he has only one prisoner in jail.

The nearest average Oklahoma editor comes to praying is when he renders a line—thanks for rain.

Near Blackburn a vein of coal has been found at a depth of eighty feet. It is not quite a foot in thickness.

Those unfortunates delegates from Oklahoma are going to have lots of company when they reach St. Louis after all.

Jim Kelly prints William McKinley's name in bigger type than he does that of Dennis Fyffe. He ought to be impeached.

Whitcomb should have his national committeeman born out on the Rialto at DeFord that he has only one prisoner in jail.

Dick Plunkett has been appointed bailiff for the grand jury at Perry and he can kick them all with one hand, the foreman thrown in.

Henry Asp is said to be carrying so mysterious a look since he was made delegate that some of his old friends wouldn't recognize him.

If the officers didn't get Ira Terrill they will have a nice damage suit on their hands for keeping an innocent man locked up this long.

Who do the presidential managers correspond with when they want to find out something about the Oklahoma delegates to St. Louis?

The office of probate judge at Perry was suspended the other day. Judge Mueller couldn't work the combination and all the docket were inside the safe.

That explosion of a whisky barrel at Kingfisher has caught on all over the United States. It has been republished from San Francisco to New York.

A colored girl was found guilty of larceny at Perry and fined \$5 and sent to jail. She was soon after released, as she had no money, "to save expense to the city."

Bill Grimes, A. J. Beay and Colonel Day have been elected directors in the Arkansas City and Blackwell railroad for another year. Grimes has taken a wagon and will haul his part of the dividends home overland.

Road Wagon. A young man left this city during the winter taking with him a silver auto horn, "C. S. Cohn" make, which is the property of the Knud Cornish band. Said young man should send said horn home from Missouri just as soon as his eyes rest on this item or suffer exposure.

## ALONG THE KAY HAS NILE

Ed Greer of Winfield, wants the sensation correspondent wheeled out.

L. Scott of Howard, is a candidate for district judge in the Winfield district. The poor commissioner of Cowley county has made a saving of \$1,000 this year over last year.

For the first time in the history of Cowley county there isn't a prisoner in jail at Winfield.

Water is running over the dam in the Walnut at Winfield, for the first time in eight months.

All over southern Kansas the trees are

getting green. In another week everything will be out.

Ed F. Greer says that a lot of Populists are becoming Republicans. Their names would be refreshing.

In most Kansas newspaper offices the "farwell to the minister" is written by the ordinary editor in his best strain.

J. R. Fugate of Newton, has been elected president of the Democratic State Editorial association, which met at Salina the other day.

Very few people, according to the newspapers, planted trees in Kansas on Arbor Day. Arbor Day was popular once. It is not now.

Dick Howard wrote up the Arkansas City selection case in the Traveler in a manner that makes the whole paper put on a pinkish tinge.

A Conway Springs man is impudent enough to assert that a windy spring means a wet summer. When did we ever have a windless spring?

Another jointail at Salina has been convicted in the police court and acquitted in the district court. The Salina jurors appear to have excessive taxation on their minds.

Mr. McKibben, who was burned out last September in Conway Springs, has recovered his fortune. He says he has earned it since the fire by worry and anxiety.

From the unanimous way in which the Republicans nominated Elrick Cole to western Kansas, the Pop who runs against him must make up his mind to meet a united opposition.

Providence must be kind. In accounts of fires on farms it is common to read that when the barn was burning it was thought the house would go too—but the wind changed "just in time."

The Salina Republican has pronounced ideas on the A. P. A. It says: "The opposition of the A. P. A. to McKinley seems to be based upon the fact that he has refused to recognize the order. When it comes to the pass that secret organization must run the politics of this country it is more and proper that the people should live under a king, an emperor or a czar. The despotism of a crowned head could be no more galling than that of a secret political organization. In fact the crowned head would be preferable."

"If I Were President" editorial from the editor of the Neodesha Register. Why may not the United States say to Spain, "Here, this trouble over in Cuba has gone on long enough. The interests of American citizens are suffering. Their lives are endangered, their property is being wasted and lost. There will never be it is evident, settled peace in Cuba until it is free and independent. Therefore, for your own sake, in the name of humanity and of freedom, let Cuba purchase its freedom at a reasonable sum, call off your dogs of war, save the lives of your soldiers, and the wasting of your money, and the United States will give surety for the payment of Cuba's redemption. This nation, in the name of freedom and humanity, insists that this be done." With anything like a show of force and determination on the part of the United States Spain would be compelled to yield, he it ever so gracefully. War would not result, but instead war would cease. We have no copyright or patent on this idea but offer it to the president and congress free of royalty and without reservation of any rights.